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LIBRARY RECEIVED AUG 27 1914 BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

PLANT IMMIGRANTS

Descriptive notes furnished mainly by Agricultural Explorer's and Foreign Correspondents relative to the more important introduced plants which have arrived during the month at the Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction of the Bureau of Plant Industry of the Department of Agriculture. These descriptions are revised and published later in the Inventory of Plants Imported.

No. 108. **April 1915.**

Genera Represented in This Number.

Berberis	40562	Lonicera	40585
Camoensia	40391	Olea	40396-405
Castanea	40508	Olearia	40586
Chalcas	40392	Piptanthus	40589
Clematis	40570	Prunus	40504
Cotoneaster	40574-579	Pyrus	40497
Crataegus	40605	Ribes	40406-496
Deutzia	40580	Rubus	40594
Eragrostis	40535	Ulmus	40507
Ficus	40499	Ziziphus	40506
Garcinia	40553		

Plates:

A Chinese Fruit Stand, Loaded with Choice Fruits.
A Small-Fruited Chinese Haw Tree.

Applications for material listed in these multigraphed sheets may be made at any time to this Office. As they are received they are placed on file, and when the material is ready for the use of experimenters it is sent to those on the list of applicants who can show that they are prepared to care for it, as well as to others selected because of their special fitness to experiment with the particular plants imported. Do not wait for the Autumn Catalogue.

One of the main objects of the Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction is to secure material for plant experimenters, and it will undertake as far as possible to fill any specific requests for foreign seeds or plants from plant breeders and others interested.

Permission to publish on application only.

Berberis brachypoda Maxim. (Berberidaceae.) 40562. Plants of a barberry from Elstree, Herts, England. Presented by the Hon. Vicary Gibbs. "A yellow-flowered scarlet-fruited barberry, related to *B. amurensis*, from Central and Western China. A shrub up to six feet in height with elliptic-oblong, acute leaves, pubescent on both sides, one and one-half to three and one-half inches long, racemes pubescent, slender, two to three inches long, fruits elliptic, up to 11 mm. long and 6 mm. across, with a sessile stigma." (Sargent, Plantae Wilsonianae, and Bailey, New Standard Cyclopedia.)

Camoensia maxima Welw. (Fabaceae.) 40391. Seeds from Loanda, Angola, Portuguese West Africa. "This climbing legume is suited for large greenhouses only or for tropical landscapes. It flowered at the Department greenhouses from October to December 1907. The plant is native to tropical West Africa, and was reported by Welwitsch, its discoverer, as adorning lofty trees in the outskirts of forests of the Golunga Alto 'with its splendid bunches of pendulous flowers, tinged with gold on the edge of the petals.' The flowers are borne in racemes of sometimes nearly a dozen and are probably the largest of all leguminous flowers. The individual flowers are as much as eight inches in length and the petals of a ghostly white, margined with old gold. The standard is about four inches in width, while the other petals are quite slender. When first opening the flowers have a delicious fragrance." (R. A. Young.)

Castanea mollissima Blume? (Fagaceae.) 40508. Seeds of a chestnut from Sianfu, Shensi, China. "A large-fruited variety of Chinese chestnut, coming from Ya tze ko, south of Sianfu, called *qui li tze*, meaning 'superior chestnut.' This variety is propagated by grafting. It seems on the whole somewhat more resistant to the bark disease (*Endothia parasitica*) than the ordinary strain of Chinese chestnut." (Meyer's introduction and description.) It is interesting to note in this connection that a tree raised from seed of S.P.I. 21875 introduced by Mr. Meyer from Pangshan as *Castanea sativa* but since determined as *Castanea mollissma* Blume, which was planted out in my garden in 1908, was inoculated by Mr. J. F. Collins of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Sept. 13, 1912. For a long time it showed no signs of the disease, but later developed a very mild form of it which was left on the tree until June 1st, 1913, when it was cut out. Notwithstanding the exposure to the disease which the inoculation and the long presence of the

disease on one of the main branches of the tree imposed, it was examined on July 16, 1915, by Dr. C. L. Shear of this Bureau and pronounced entirely free from the disease. It is now at eight years from seed bearing a few fruits. (Fairchild).

Chalcas exotica(L.)Millspaugh.(Rutaceae.) 40392. Seeds of the orange jessamine from the Hongkong Botanical Garden. Presented by Mr. W. J. Tutcher, Superintendent, Botanical and Forestry Department. "The orange jessamine is commonly grown in greenhouses on account of its abundant and very fragrant flowers. These are often to be seen along with the mature red fruits, which makes a striking contrast with the panicles of white flowers and delicate foliage. The root-growth of this species is remarkably vigorous under greenhouse conditions. Lemons can be budded on it, and make a rapid growth. It is being tested as a stock for the common citrus fruits in situations in which a vigorous root system is desired." (Swingle, in Bailey, Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture). In south Florida it makes a beautiful evergreen bush especially well adapted for use in formal gardens.

Clematis tangutica(Maxim.)Korsh.(Ranunculaceae.) 40570. Plants of a clematis from the Hon. Vicary Gibbs, Elstree, Herts, England. "A species closely allied to, or perhaps a variety of *C. orientalis*, growing eight to ten feet high; stems slightly downy. Leaves grey-green, like those of *C. orientalis*, but downy when young; leaflets raggedly toothed, and sometimes two or three lobed. Flowers rich yellow, solitary, on downy stalks three to six inches long; sepals nearly two inches long, narrowly ovate, long and slenderly pointed, downy outside and at the edges. Seed-vessels crowned with long-feathered styles. Native of central Asia, introduced to Kew from St. Petersburg in 1898. It is the handsomest yellow-flowered clematis in cultivation, the finest flowers being about four inches across. It differs from *C. orientalis* in the larger flowers, and in the downy stems, flower-stalks, etc. It is a superior plant." (W. J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, vol. 1, p. 367.) Specimens have flowered at Compton, in the arboretum of Mr. John T. Morris, Chestnut Hill, Pennsylvania.

Cotoneaster sp.(Malaceae.)40574-579. Plants of six species of cotoneasters from the Hon. Vicary Gibbs, Elstree, Herts, England. Among these are a number of the new Chi-

nese species and varieties discovered by Mr. E. H. Wilson in central and western China, some of them recommended for the graceful habit of their growth, and others for the beauty of their fruit.

Crataegus pinnatifida. (Malaceae.) 40605. Seeds of the large-fruited Chinese haw from Chefoo, China. Presented by Mr. A. Sugden. "*Suan tza*. The fruit of this hawthorn is about as big as a damson, and to my mind excellent as a stewed fruit or as a 'cheese'. To cook, simmer in hot water for a few minutes till soft enough to pull the skin off with the fingers; if cut off with a knife they say much of the coloring matter is lost; our cook then pokes the stones out through the top with a chop stick; they are then stewed for a few minutes with lots of sugar; the rough way of cooking is to cut in half to remove stones and not to peel. They look nicer the other way and the skin does not improve them for eating." (Sugden.)

Deutzia schneideriana laxiflora Rehder. (Saxifragaceae.) 40580. Plant of a deutzia presented by the Hon. Vicary Gibbs, Elstree, Herts, England. "A shrub from western Hupeh, China, from two to two and a half meters high. Similar to *D. scabra*, but the panicles looser and more graceful." (Rehder.)

Eragrostis abyssinica (Jacq.) Schrad. (Poaceae.) 40535. Seeds of teff from Johannesburg, Union of South Africa. Presented by Mr. J. Burtt-Davy. "For trial as a hay-grass in Florida and other parts of the southeast. Teff continues to be a standard hay crop here and in spite of the fact that it has now been established in South Africa for several years, prices of teff hay on the Johannesburg market have again been ruling up to four pounds ten and five pounds per ton. It is remarkable how well stock do on this grass, and the way in which its use has spread without any artificial boom proves clearly that it is a first-class thing." (Burtt-Davy.)

Ficus carica L. (Moraceae.) 40499. Cuttings of a fig from Boscotrecase near Naples, Italy. Presented by Dr. Gustav Eisen. "*Trojaro*. This fig requires a much warmer climate, at least a more even climate than that of Fresno, and I think should not be recommended to any locality north of Los Angeles. Where it does well it is a superior variety, preferable to the White Adriatic. It is the best table fig in Italy. Around San Francisco Bay, this fig never matures. It is not affected by fall rains, like the

Adriatic and most other figs, and possesses advantages not found in any other fig ripening at the same time, September-October. I have not seen the fruit from this tree, but as they were growing in the garden of a friend of mine, I have no doubt but that his statement that the fruit was the very best was true." (Eisen.)

Garcinia loureiri Pierre.(Clusiaceae.)40553. Seeds from the Botanic Garden, Buitenzorg, Java. Presented by the Director. "*Bua nha*. A tree forty to sixty feet high with opposite branches and coriaceous, nearly oblong leaves, three to six inches long. The younger branches are nearly square but soon become cylindrical. Flowers inconspicuous. Fruit ovoid, one and one-half inches long. acidulous, edible. Cultivated throughout the provinces of lower Cochin-China and Cambodia." (Pierre, Flore Forestiere de la Cochin-Chine.)

Lonicera henryi Hemsley.(Caprifoliaceae.)40585. Plant of a honeysuckle from Elstree, Herts, England. Presented by the Hon. Vicary Gibbs. "An evergreen climber with slender, very downy young shoots. Leaves oblong, with a lance-shaped apex, and a rounded or heart-shaped base, one and one-half to four inches long, three-fourths to one and one-half inches wide, dark green above, paler and rather glossy beneath, downy on the midrib and margins. Flowers purplish red, produced during June at the end of the shoot in a cluster two or three inches across; each stalk is twin-flowered. Fruit blackish-purple. Native of China and Thibet, introduced by Wilson in 1908. It is a free-growing climber of the same character as *L. japonica*, which is however very distinct in the big leaf-like bracts." (W. J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles.)

Olea europea L.(Oleaceae.)40396-405. Cuttings of olives from Tunis. Presented by Mr. Bernard G. Johnson. "At Biskra, olives are hardly ever planted from cuttings, but spring up fortuitously from seeds and are then grafted or budded. At least at the Chateau Landon, I was shown the young trees, that had been budded to Zoragi. I have seen numerous old trees where suckers had been permitted to grow to some size, such are called Zaboosh." Among the varieties are "the *Tefahi* (meaning apple), which is the largest fruited of the olives grown at Biskra, but a light bearer;" the *Zoragi*, which seems to be the most common at Biskra, probably 80% or more of all the trees belonging to it; it is a heavy bearer and the fruit is quite large,

though smaller than *Tefahi*; it is used for oil and pickling; Prof. Trabut says 'the oil of *Zoragi* is very thick and heavy and not much appreciated by the natives;' this fault can however, be remedied by mixing with a lighter oil; the *Tunisiya*, which grows more slender and taller with lighter trunk; the fruit is smaller, and makes a better oil but a much inferior producer; the *Boo Shookiya*, the fruit of which is not so round as *Tefahi* or *Zoragi*, but more oval and has a separate formation at one end resembling a spine, whence its name (meaning producer of spines)." (Johnson.)

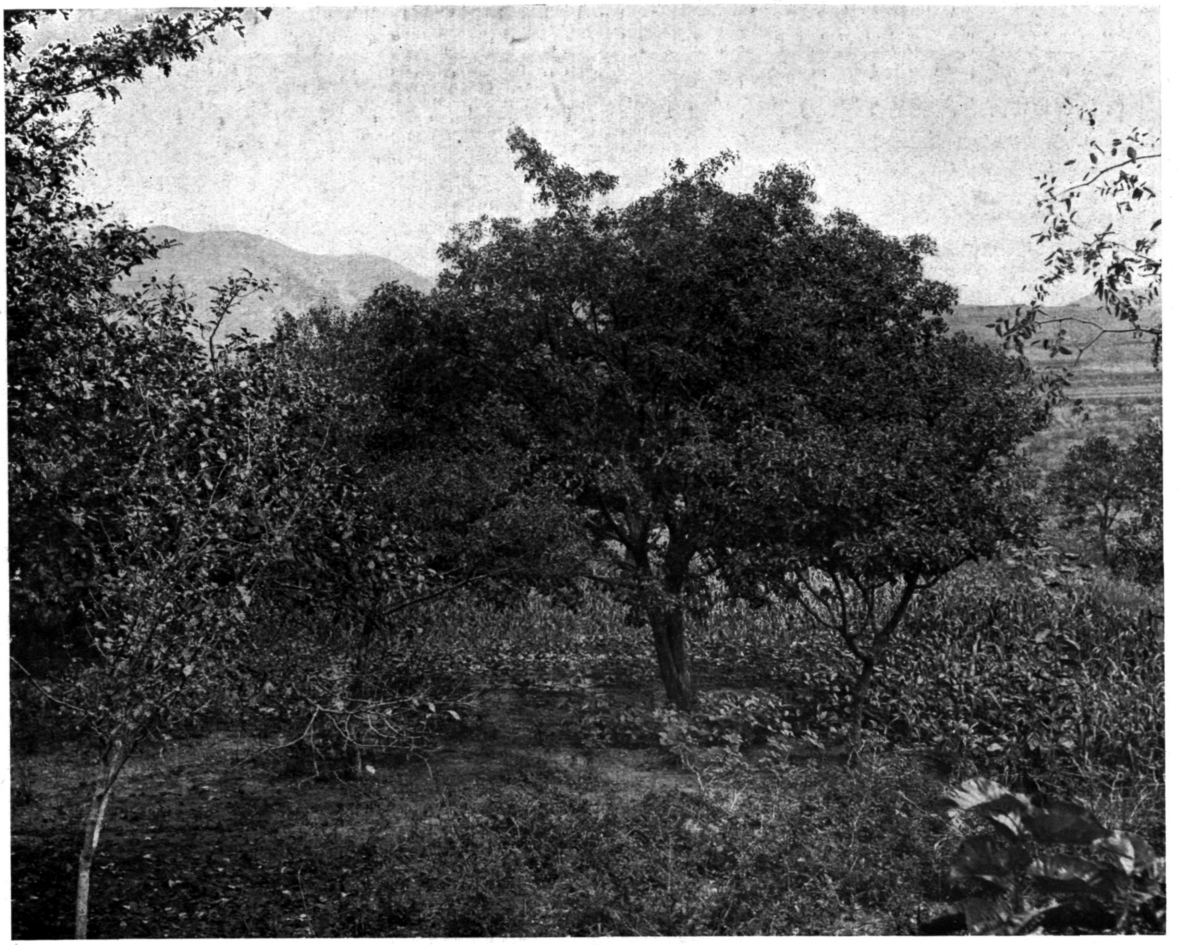
Olearia traversii (Muell.) Hook.f. (Asteraceae.) 40586. Plants from Elstree, Herts, England. Presented by the Hon. Vicary Gibbs. "*Akeake*. A tree twenty to thirty feet high and sometimes two feet in diameter. This may be considered as the only valuable timber tree in the Chatham Islands, being durable and not subject to attacks of insects." (Buchanan, Trans. Proc. N. Z. Inst., vol. 7, p. 337.)

Piptanthus nepalensis (Hook.) Sweet. (Fabaceae.) 40589. Plant from Elstree, Herts, England. Presented by the Hon. Vicary Gibbs. "A shrub or low tree with very pithy young shoots, naturally eight to twelve feet high, but growing taller against walls. In Kew it is deciduous, but in milder climates it retains more or less foliage during the winter. Leaves alternate, of three lanceolate stalkless leaflets, three to six inches long, about one-third as wide, smooth except when quite young, dark green above, glabrous beneath, the common leafstalk one and one-half to two inches long. Racemes stiff, erect, two to three inches long, and as much broad, hairy, set with hairy bracts. Flowers pea-shaped, one and one-half inches long, the stalk up to one inch long and like the brown calyx, very hairy; petals bright yellow. Pod three to five inches long, three-fourths inch wide. Native of the Himalaya, introduced to England in 1821. It thrives well against a wall where it flowers in May, but is not permanently hardy in the open air at Kew. A shrub of exceptionally vigorous appearance. It is nevertheless not long lived. It is easily propagated by seeds, which it ripens in quantity, and owing to its dislike of root disturbance should be grown in pots until planted in permanence. Its flowering sprays resemble those of the herbaceous genus Thermopsis." (W. J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles.)

Prunus sibirica L. (Amygdalaceae.) 40504. Seeds of the Siberian apricot from Novospasskoe, Russia. Presented by

A CHINESE FRUIT STAND, LOADED WITH CHOICE FRUITS.

It is at such fruit stands as this that Mr. Meyer gets positive information of the existence of valuable varieties of Chinese fruits which he is later able to get budwood of for introduction into this country. Note the beautiful Tamopan persimmons at the right and the fine Chinese pears in the foreground. Photo No. 5959 by F. N. Meyer, taken Oct. 18, 1913 at Pekin, China.



A SMALL FRUITED CHINESE HAW TREE.

The small fruited haws of China (*Crataegus pinnatifida*) are more acid than the large varieties and they are an excellent substitute for cranberries. The American missionaries throughout this Province use them as such. They could be grown for that purpose in the United States so that everyone could have his cranberry tree in his yard. Photo. No. 5332 by F. N. Meyer, taken August 23, 1907, at Cheesan, Shantung, China.

Mr. A. Woeikoff, Director, Experimental Garden of the Cholmy School of Horticulture. "A deciduous bush or small tree; leaves ovate, the apex long drawn-out, two to three and one half inches long, half as wide, reddish at first, then bright green and smooth above with axil tufts of down beneath; stalk one-half to one inch long. Flowers mostly solitary, white or pink. Fruits scarcely stalked, about one inch long, yellow except on the sunny side, covered with a velvety skin; the flesh scanty, dry, harsh and scarcely edible; kernel of nut with an almond-like, bitter taste. Native of the mountains of southern Siberia, where, according to Pallas, the Russian botanist, some mountain-sides are covered with its pink blossoms in May, when the northern sides are purple with *Rhododendron dauricum*. Although an old tree in gardens(it was cultivated at Kew one hundred years ago), and still offered for sale by continental dealers, it is scarcely known in England nowadays. So far as I have seen, it has very little to recommend it for gardens, being of about the same value as the wild apricot, to which it is very closely allied. Its leaves have usually much more elongated points." (W. J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, vol.2,p.253.)

Pyrus salicifolia Pallas.(Malaceae.) 40497. Seeds of the willow-leaved pear from Novospasskoe, Russia. Presented by Mr. A. Woeikoff, Director, Experimental Garden of the Cholmy School of Horticulture. "A tree 15 to 25 feet high, branchlets covered with down which is quite white when young. Leaves 1½ to 3½ inches long, 1/3 to 2/3 inches wide, narrowly lanceolate, tapering gradually towards both ends, covered when young on both sides with a beautiful silvery grey down; later in the year this falls away from the upper surface, leaving it shining green; margins quite entire; stalk one-half inch long or less, sometimes scarcely noticeable. Flowers pure white, about three-fourths inch across, produced in April, closely packed in small rounded corymbs, the calyx and flower-stalk covered with white wool. Fruit of the typical pear-shape, one to 1¼ inches long and wide. Native of southeastern Europe and Asia Minor. It is much the most ornamental of all true pears. Its leaves and flowers often open simultaneously, and it then presents a very charming picture, the willow-like leaves being of a conspicuous silky white. After the flowers fade, the leaves remain silvery for some weeks, gradually, however, becoming greener on the upper surface. The fruit is harsh to the palate and of no value." (W. J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, vol.2, p. 292-293.)

Ribes spp. (Grossulariaceae.) 40406-496. Cuttings of ninety-one species of gooseberries and currants from the Fruticetum Vilmorinianum, Les Barres, Nogent-sur-Vernisson, Loiret, France. Purchased from M. Maurice Vilmorin. This long series of Ribes was introduced for the work of the Office of Pomological and Horticultural Investigations in breeding disease-resistant strains of these fruits.

Rubus giraldianus Focke.(Rosaceae.) 40594. Plant of a bramble from Elstree, Herts, England. Presented by the Hon. Vicary Gibbs. "A vigorous, deciduous shrub up to 8 or 10 feet high. Inflorescence a terminal panicle, the flowers small and of little beauty, purple, fruit black. Native of China, first found in the province of Shensi by Giraldi, later in Szechuen by Wilson, who introduced it in 1907. Its claims to recognition in the garden are its remarkably white stems, which are as striking in this respect as those of *R. biflorus*, and its pendulous branches, which give a remarkable fountain-like aspect to the shrub." (W. J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs in the British Isles,vol. 2, p. 458.)

Ulmus pumila L.(Ulmaceae.) 40507. Cuttings of an elm from the Botanical Garden at Pekin. "A weeping variety of the very drought-resistant north Chinese elm, not growing apparently to very large dimensions. Of value as a characteristic ornamental tree, especially fit for cemeteries and for parks in cold and semi-arid sections. Shows up particularly well when planted along embankments alongside water expanses. Chinese name *Lung chao yu shu*, meaning 'Dragon's claw elm tree.'" (Meyer's introduction and description.)

Ziziphus jujuba Miller.(Rhamnaceae.) 40506. Cuttings of a jujube from near Pinchow, Shensi, China. "A local variety of jujube, having large and heavy fruits of elongated form; considered to be the second best jujube in China, the *Pai hsiang chen* variety coming first. Color of fruits reddish-brown, meat quite solid and very sweet, size often as large as small hens' eggs. Trees of thrifty growth, attaining remarkable dimensions for jujubes, trunks being seen of 1½ foot in diameter. The trees are almost spineless when old and sucker but very little. Apparently not attacked by 'bunch disease', although infected wild bushes were seen in close proximity. Propagated by suckers exclusively. The wood of this jujube is extensively used in the manufacture of combs and in all sorts of turnery work, this industry having its seat in and around the village of Ta fu tze. Chinese name, *Chin tsao* and *Fei tsao*, meaning 'Golden jujube,' and 'Fat jujube.'"(Meyer's introduction and description.)

NOTES FROM CORRESPONDENTS ABROAD.

Jamaica. Port Antonio. Mr. M. Cork writes June 6: "There are several ways of using the Papaya in cooking meat; the fruit is used green, peeled, cut in slices and laid on the meat, left there for 10 or 15 minutes. Then the meat is cooked; or the leaf and stalk can be bruised and the juice put on the meat which is cooked at once. The best way is to experiment, for the papaya there may not be as strong as the one here. There is an old saying here that if an animal were to be tied under a papaya tree and left there for an hour it would die. My cook uses the stalk of the papaya leaf when cooking steak, peels the stalk and cuts it in slices, then puts it on the steak and beats it gently so that the juice comes on it. She then pours a little vinegar over it all and leaves it to soak into the steak for five or 10 minutes. She then puts it on the fire and covers it up, and when it begins to steam takes the papaya away. That with the vinegar gives a nice flavor to the meat. Of course if the meat is *very* tough it may require longer than 10 or 15 minutes to make it tender. Another way is to bruise the leaf and wrap the meat in it, but five minutes ought to be long enough done in that way. Always use a little vinegar; it helps both to make the meat tender and gives a nice flavor."

China. Shanghai. Mr Frank N. Meyer writes June 17: "In speaking about diseases, this reminds me that here in Shanghai the white-wax insect has become a serious pest in privet-hedges (*Ligustrum lucidum*) and is very hard to dislodge. Mr. D. MacGregor, Superintendent of parks here, showed me the other day several dead bushes in a large privet hedge, disfiguring the whole ensemble and caused by this white-wax insect and by some large globular scales, of which I have collected some.

"On June 12th, I bought 250 pounds of fresh lytchee fruits and had them cleaned and washed; they cost 8¢ Mex. silver per pound, but I got only about 20 lbs. of good seeds out of them. Now the problem is however that these lytchee seeds started to germinate already on Tuesday morning and I had to remove them to the cool room of the hotel. I am intending to put them in the cool room of the S. S. Manchuria, which leaves on June 25th for San Francisco.

"I am not sure at all whether I can obtain any inarched lytchee plants. The nearest place they have them is Foochow and then again near Canton. Both these places have dialects all of their own and one needs special in-

terpreters; the heat down there in summer is said to be something fierce as both Mr. Swingle and Mr. MacGregor are telling me and last not least, the Shanghai authorities do not allow any plants from Canton with earth around their roots to be landed here, for fear of plague, and other bacterial diseases that are endemic there. I am also far from certain whether one can buy suitable grafted or inarched plants right away. For serious South Chinese exploration work I will need more time than I have now.

On Sunday night, May 30th, we arrived in Nanking, the next day I went to see the acting American consul Mr. A. W. Gilbert and heard that Mr. Joseph Bailie, whom I wanted to see in particular, as regards his afforestation experiments, was out in the country on an inspection trip.

We had a telegram sent up to him and on Wednesday evening he came down again to Nanking. The next day I went with him over the Western slopes of the Purple Mountains and over a tree nursury; on Friday June 4th we visited some local forest-growth and another nursery; On Saturday June 5th we looked over some gardens and on Sunday June 6th we made an excursion to the Panhua mountain, some 20 miles away from Nanking, where quite some original tree growth has still been left, being protected by the Buddhist monks of a large temple, on the top of the mountain.

The reforestation experiments as carried-on on Purple Mountain, show promises that a dense tree growth can be established with relatively little outlay.

A few things in and around Nanking struck me as being of decided value to us in America, viz: plenty of trees everywhere of the "Huang lien shu" (*Pistacia chinensis*), of which the wood is an esteemed timber, used in cart building, while the young sprouts are eaten mostly pickled.

Ulmus parvifolia, "Chia yu shu", another timber tree of much promise; thrives everywhere, fruits ripen in the autumn.

Quercus variabilis (*O. chinensis*) "Mau li siang shu" a good timber tree for rocky slopes; valuable for railway sleepers.

Dalbergia hupeana "T'an shu"; trees of medium size, in looks in between *Sophora japonica* and *Cladrastis amurensis*; lumber exceedingly heavy and tough; used in cart building and in turnery work; can thrive on thin rocky soils.

Albizzia chinensis (*A. lebbek*), "Shan huai shu", very ornamental with its feathery leaves and whitish tufts of tasselled flowers. Thrives on rocky places; wood hard; used in carpentry.

Liquidambar formosana, "Fung hsiang shu", a sweet gum, growing to very large sizes, the wood not highly appre-

ciated, being of easily decaying properties but being light and non-odoriferous, much used for making tea chests and other boxes.

"Then I noticed the real Oriental persimmon, *Diospyros kaki, wild* all over the mountains. The fruits are said to be small, of red color and quite puckery.

"Chestnuts too occur here and there and in so far as I saw a few trees, they seemingly had no bark disease.

"We are having here some sultry, sticky weather, with occasional showers and the air as humid as can be, not very conducive to quick movements, as my hands even stick to the paper I am writing on.

"The markets, however, are very interesting; heaps of fresh lytchees; fresh mangosteens (without any flavor); good yellow mangos; fine golden loquats; ripe plums (*Prunus triflora* and *P. mume*), the last also sold freshly pickled in brine and eaten out of hand with powdered liquorice root sprinkled over it, quite appetizing! Then several varieties of peaches, green crab-apples, the last apricots of the season, while new *Nagis* are just coming in. We also have an abundance of shoots of *Kau ba, Zizania latifolia*; last Saturday Mr. Swingle and I had them for lunch at the Astor House, boiled in water and served hot with a cream sauce; they tasted like Jerusalem artichokes, with a bit of young parsnip flavor added; last night I had them sliced, well scalded and served cold with a dressing, as a salad they tasted somewhat like bamboo, like reed-sprouts and like celeriac. This vegetable certainly has a future ahead in America. In the foreign hotels here they call them water bamboo sprouts!

"Mr. MacGregor has shown me over his new parks, which have prospered amazingly, only they have had a very severe winter, the mercury went down to 15° Fahr. in January, 1915, and as a result the camphor trees were totally defoliated; *Chamaerops excelsa* losing many leaves; some oleanders frozen to the ground; *Eucalyptus gunnii*, one of the hardiest of the genus, has been killed outright, except in some very sheltered localities; hardy Japanese lemons suffered badly, but a hardy tangerine tree, 20 feet high and of local origin, escaped unhurt.

"Shanghai as a town has grown largely since I was here last in 1908, but as business is much depressed on account of the war, life seems much duller here than formerly. Still Shanghai seems to be destined to become the New York of China, just like Hangchow is said to develop into the Chicago of this gigantic land."

SCIENTIFIC STAFF OF THE OFFICE OF FOREIGN SEED AND PLANT INTRODUCTION OF THE BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY.

Washington Staff.

David Fairchild, Agricultural Explorer in charge.
P. H. Dorsett, Plant Introducer in charge of Plant Introduction Field Stations.
Peter Bisset, Plant Introducer in charge of Foreign Plant Distribution.
Frank N. Meyer and Wilson Popenoe, Agricultural Explorers.
H. C. Skeels, Botanical Assistant, in charge of Seed Collection
S. C. Stuntz, Botanical Assistant, in charge of Explorers' Notes, Foreign Correspondence and Publications.
R. A. Young, Botanical Assistant, in charge of Dasheen Investigations.
Allen M. Groves, Nathan Menderson, and G. P. Van Eseltine, Assistants.

Staff of Field Stations.

R. L. Beagles, Assistant Farm Superintendent in charge of Chico Calif., Plant Introduction Field Station.
H. Klopfer, Plant Propagator.
J. M. Rankin, Assistant Farm Superintendent in charge of Rockville, Md., (Yarrow) Plant Introduction Field Station.
Edward Goucher, Propagator.
Edward Simmonds, Gardener and Field Station Superintendent in charge of Miami, Fla., Plant Introduction Field Station.
E. R. Johnston, Assistant in charge of Brooksville, Fla., Plant Introduction Field Station.

Collaborators.

Mr. Aaron Aaronsohn, Haifa, Palestine.
Mr. Thomas W. Brown, Cairo, Egypt.
Dr. Gustav Eisen, California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco Calif.
Mr. E. C. Green, Serviço do Algodao no Brazil, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
Mr. A. C. Hartless, Saharanpur, India.
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Mr. William S. Lyon, Manila, Philippine Islands.
Miss Eliza R. Scidmore, Yokohama, Japan.
Mr. Charles Simpson, Little River, Fla.
Dr. L. Trabut, Director, Service Botanique, Algiers, Algeria.
Mr. E. H. Wilson, Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Issued August 21, 1915.